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December 4, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 84 73

December 4, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 71 70

8115 日二初月一十

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1918.

三拜禮 號四月二十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Arranging the Preliminaries.

Paris, December 2.

French comment urges the prolongation of the Pact of London of September, 1914, beyond the signature of the Peace Treaty; and secondly, the settling of the procedure to be followed at the inter Ally Conference.

The latter will consist of a preliminary conversation among the Missions appointed by the Associated Great Powers and afterwards a more general conversation by the delegates, the first phase beginning after President Wilson's arrival.—Havas.

FOCH AND CLEMENCEAU.

Splendid Reception in London.

Paris, December 2.

Marshal Foch and M. Clemenceau were given a wonderful reception in London yesterday. They were welcomed at Charing Cross by the Duke of Connaught and the Premier, a packed mass of people greeting them with volleys of cheers expressing their debt to France.

The British Press see Marshal Foch as the conqueror of Germany and M. Clemenceau as a man full of years and energy who has won the confidence of all the Allied nations.

The object of the visit is to arrange with Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino the preliminaries of the Peace Conference.—Havas.

VISITS TO PARIS.

More Official Gatherings.

Paris, December 2.

At least six official visits to Paris are expected in December. These will comprise King Albert (next Thursday), President Wilson, the King of Italy, the Prince Regent of Serbia, the King of Greece and a British Naval Deputation.—Havas.

THEN AND NOW.

An Epilogue to 1870.

Paris, December 2.

President Poincaré yesterday attended the annual gathering at Champs-Élysées in honour of the French soldiers who fell in the Siege of 1870. The President said in future the dark days of 1870 would be vivid only through the prism of the new glory of the Battle of Marne, the defence of Verdun and the rout of the Germans, forming a magnificent epilogue to the war of 1870.—Havas.

TELEGRAMS.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

London, Nov. 27.

Rubber is quoted at 28 1/2 buyers. The market is firmer.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 27.

The silver market is unchanged.

THE NAVAL DOCK MURDER.

This Afternoon's Proceedings.

The hearing of the case in which Sardul Khan is charged with the murder of Sergeant E. Linfield, in the Kowloon Depot of the Naval Yard, was resumed, before Mr. J. R. Wood this afternoon.

Khai Deen, Sergeant Major in the Kowloon Naval Yard Police, cross-examined by accused stated that accused did not tell him he had taken opium or that he was not in control of his senses.

Indian Sergeant No. 10, of the Naval Yard, stated that shortly after midnight, on November 18, he was called to the Kowloon Naval Yard. He assisted in a search of the coal shed. He knew at the time that a European Sergeant had been shot. He heard during the search, the report of rifle shots. He went along the coal shed until they reached shed No. 20 when he heard Commander Myburgh interrogating the accused. He heard the accused refuse to give up his rifle, but giving assurances that he did not intend to shoot, and also saying that he had been very unjustly treated. Accused then came down from the roof of the coal shed and was arrested.

The case is proceeding.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

News from the Capital and Shanghai.

Peking, December 3.—The Chinese Minister in Paris has telegraphed requesting the appointment of a special Commissioner to recruit 100,000 labourers for France.

Yik Kang chuk (late Vice Minister of Communications) has been instructed by the President to investigate commerce in America and France.

The Allied Ministers have again called on the President regarding affairs in China, expressing the Allies' good wishes for early peace.

Shanghai, December 3.—The British, American, Japanese, French and Russian Ministers called on Chu Sai-chang, the President, yesterday, giving friendly advice regarding the Tientsin interfering with political officers, putting obstacles in the way of peace negotiations, trying to restore power to Tuan Chi-jai, (late Premier) and electing Tao Kwan as Vice-President. It is understood that these Ministers will instruct their Consuls in Canton to give similar advice to the Southern Government.

Chu Sai-chang will summon all the Tientsin conference to day to discuss matters, which will have an important bearing on the political situation.

Ng Pui foo, a military commander, marks out six districts in Southern Hunan, over which he assumes government.

Information from a certain important personage indicates that the Central Government has succeeded in coming promising with the South. It is stated that a Mandate will be issued within ten days declaring peace, each side to send 10 or 15 delegates to Nanking to begin negotiations. It is expected that the whole country will be united within three months.

SHANGHAI VICTORY CELEBRATIONS.

House of Hohenzollern Burned.

Shanghai's three-day Victory celebration ended with two mammoth parades, fireworks and illuminations, a set of demonstrations, witnessed and applauded by crowds such as the city has seldom if ever been called upon to accommodate.

The word "thousands" is a paltry, feeble thing to apply to the throngs which jammed the streets, says the China Press. All day people swarmed and massed upon the principal thoroughfares and during the military parade it seemed as though the limit had been reached. It hadn't. Or else the limit was stretched beyond the point of wreckage. Avenue Edward VII, the Bund, Rue du Consulat and last and greatest, the Nanking Road, were filled with close packed humanity to the bulging point. It was well for the shops that they had erected barricades before their plate glass windows. It seemed as though it would be impossible to force a procession through, but it went through practically without a hitch, thanks to the Police department and to the boy sea, and the girl Scouts who helped hold back the press. It should be mentioned that the presence of a whole fleet of tram cars toward the East end of Nanking Road, backing and advancing about during the course of the parade, to the jostling of paraders and spectators, did little to lessen the congestion.

Every available shop window, every roof with a foothold, and every side street along the lines of the procession held its vast quota of onlookers. And no one complained. Everyone was happy.

A fitting climax to the Victory celebrations and rejoicings of the past half week was the lantern procession and final burst of fireworks. It proved the most spontaneously demonstrative as well as the most picturesque of the five big parades held since and was probably the most comprehensive thing of its kind ever seen here or in China.

For a solid hour the long medley of lights and colours and animated humanity poured along the Bund and Nanking Road to the Race Course, cheered continuously and greeted with spontaneous applause of sound as each new float or novel feature came in view.

From the tops of several of the motors searchlights swung about, playing upon the crowd and the flag-bung streets. The Chapel Brigade had at least a dozen pieces of apparatus in line, some drawn by firemen, and each piece was literally buried under a complexity of clever coloured paper figures and representations. The crowd took to them enthusiastically.

Unmeasured praise should be accorded the Chinese for their hearty and effective co-operation in the big procession. The features they introduced were among the best received of the programme and the whole-hearted way in which they entered into the demonstration was a matter of congratulation for those in charge of the affair.

Senior Consul Lights Hohenzollern's Finish.

As the last float entered the gate of the Race Course, Mr. D. S. Hart, Consul General for Belgium, touched a fire to the House of Hohenzollern. As the flames enveloped the structure built on the Shanghai Polo Club field, the thousands of watchers fell loose cheer after cheer, the bells on every piece of apparatus of the International Settlement, French Consulate and Chapel brigades, changed their greetings and the "band" broke into the strains of the Marseillaise.

Higher and higher mounted the flames and as the structure crumbled, effigies of the Kaiser, Von Hindenburg, the Crown Prince and Von Tirpitz swung from a scaffolding within, quickly shrivelling as they were enveloped by the flames. Long after the fire had spent itself, when but four poles, the original support of the improvised House of Hohenzollern remained, the scaffolding, with its smouldering ropes, stood out against the dark sky.

Then an impromptu parade about the bonfire started—how, nobody knows, but everyone joined in. French firemen started to sing "Madelon" and as they finished, a band broke into the procession and played Tipperary. The marchers sang the British war song again and again and as they marched the throng cheered.

The Race Course presented a scene that will never be forgotten. From the Shanghai Race Club stands, where hundreds viewed the spectacle, the picture was indeed impressive.

Over a stretch of ground bright as day gleamed the bonfire that told of the doom of the House of Hohenzollern; star shells, rockets and flares dotted the sky with fishes, while beyond the electrically outlined buildings of Nanking Road rose the glare of the illuminated city.

The singing came clear across the open stretch as the band blared its accompaniment and the marchers about their bonfire, each with a torch, and many with Allied flags, brought the light into the picture.

Fire apparatus, with bells ringing wildly, tore about the Race Course; floats of New Zealand and Australia rolled down the stretch in front of the Club grandstand amid cheering and hand-clapping, while beyond the House of Hohenzollern was becoming thing of the past.

The crowd hung on, watching the burning ruins and then the fireworks, and it was well after midnight before the watchers left. The fire was applied to the bonfire at 11.35 and the fireworks started a few minutes afterwards.

Thousands saw the demonstration from neighbouring roofs and from vantage points in the New World. Watchers could be distinguished on the Wing On and Sincere Company buildings. It is impossible to estimate the number of people within the Race Course. After the parade entered, Chinese were allowed to follow and follow they did. Spectators were lined ten and fifteen deep about the roped enclosure but as soon as the flames died down and the parade about the bonfire started, the ropes were lowered.

In addition to the thousands inside the Race Course, thousands more lined the fences. The Chinese waited until the last rocket was sent into the air.

At the Shanghai Recreation Club, men in uniform were entertained and long after the parade about the bonfire ceased, the Recreation Club members and their friends sang the battle songs of the Allied nations. The Cricket Club entertained friends while hundreds gathered at the Race Club for a buffet supper and dancing.

Unbreakable Glass.

Glass that won't break has been again invented. Even a bomb refuses to break it, if the inventor tells the truth. Two pieces of glass have a sheet of transparent celluloid between them, and are welded together at a temperature hotter than that of a non-official member of the Imperial Legislative Council who has had a resolution turned down, so says the Indian Daily News. If you throw a brick against this combination it is harmless to your hand.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club was held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. last evening. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale (Captain) was in the chair and there were present the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Messrs. E. J. Grist, A. Ritchie, F. H. Thomas (Committee) and Mr. J. de B. Lancaster (Hon. Secretary). A large number of the Club Members also attended.

After the Secretary had read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days I will, with your permission, take them as read.

The accounts which are now presented to you are for the period from 1st January to 30th September and comprise the working of the Club for these nine months. I think they compare favourably with previous years and that the members may congratulate themselves on having passed through these four years of war with so little financial difficulty. Among the assets there is an error in printing, the sum of \$11,200 should not appear and is not included in the total. It is the intention of the Committee, to write off the value of the Fanning Course and debit Reserve Account with the \$10,000 at which figure it now stands. As the property is now all leasehold this is the proper course to adopt. I think members will agree that the alterations to the 18-hole course at Fanning, such as the extension of the 19th hole and the changes at the 14th and 15th holes, are improvements. The fairway is undoubtedly becoming better each year and we are indebted to Mr. Taitcher for his assistance in the annual top dressing of the ground. The \$19,000 of Hongkong Government War Loan represents the value of the Happy Valley Golf House and, as this property formed part of the debenture holder's security, the money is only available for expenditure on buildings of a similar nature, which would improve the debenture holders' security. The Club House at Deep Water Bay has been improved by the addition of a larger dressing room and it is hoped later on to enlarge the verandah of the Club House and screen off the northern end. The Committee find it increasingly difficult to induce members to order the meals they require at Fanning beforehand, and as this constant disregard of the rules is a great inconvenience to the Club, and to members who abide by the rules, it is only reasonable that the penalty for non-observance should be increased. It is intended in future to charge 50 cents more for a tiffin that has not been ordered and to charge half the cost of a tiffin that has been ordered but is not taken. I think members will agree that this is only reasonable. The other day I believe 99 tiffins were ordered at Fanning and only 35 taken. If members have any suggestions to make on this subject the Committee will be glad to hear them. Can any member suggest a simpler method of ordering tiffin than that at present in force or is there any reminder that might be issued which would induce members to order their tiffin at the proper time?

The extension of the relief course at Fanning is having the serious consideration of your Committee. It is our intention to approach the Government and ask them to acquire the land that is now the site of the present club house and to build a new club house on the site of the old club house. The new club house will be a combination between a pavilion and a stand, and lease to the Golf Club the lower portion for a pavilion. It is to be hoped that it may be possible to come to a decision upon this point this Spring and I can only say that my services are at the disposal of both Clubs to bring about an agreement that will be mutually satisfactory. (Applause.)

The Chairman then turned to the question of the Club's finances. He said that the Club's finances were in a very satisfactory position. The Club's income for the year had been \$100,000 and the Club's expenditure had been \$90,000. The Club's reserves were \$10,000 and the Club's debt was \$10,000. The Chairman then proposed that the Club's accounts should be audited by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. The proposal was carried unanimously.

hole course to one of eighteen holes and lease such land to the Club on the same terms as the present eighteen-hole course, that is 4 per cent. on the cost plus the loss in Crown Rent. The extension, once the land has been secured, will be carried out gradually as funds permit. There is little doubt that in the near future two right-ten-hole courses will be required to accommodate the large increase in players that it is only reasonable to expect when more normal times return and bring with them the Fleet and Garrison which are required to adequately protect this important Colony and its trading interests. You will notice that 97 debentures have been taken up since the beginning of the year but there still remains \$7,400 to place. I would again appeal to the younger members of the Club to take up at least one debenture of \$100.

In memory of his wife, Mr. Looker has agreed to add to the Ladies' Club House two wings which will contain six bedrooms and I am sure will prove a great boon to the families of members who make use of the Club and supply a want which Mrs. Looker, who, in her life-time, was an ardent golfer, greatly felt herself. In accepting from Mr. Looker this generous gift I am sure it is the wish of every member of the Club to express to him our very sincere sympathy in his great loss. (Applause.) Plans of the proposed additions are on the table if members would like to see them. We are still indebted to the Jockey Club for their hospitality at Happy Valley and the thanks of members are due to the members of that Club for the use of the premises we are now occupying. Your Committee hope shortly to be able to arrange improved dressing room accommodation with the kind permission of the Stewards of the Jockey Club. The two greens destroyed by the disaster to the matriarch have been restored by the Government and are now again in use. The site of the old Club House has been cleared, and as the ground is only held by this Club from the Government so long as a Golf Pavilion is erected thereon, letters have been exchanged with the Colonial Secretary waiving this condition for a period of two years, by which time the development of the Jockey Club's scheme for providing permanent stands for Chinese desirous of viewing the Races will be more clearly defined. The position is at present as follows: The Jockey Club are erecting four permanent stands partly on land included in their old lease and partly on an extension granted by the Government. These stands are in line with the existing stands in the enclosure and also are so placed that the row can be extended in a semi-circle round the roads which bound the fifth and ninth greens, without in any way interfering with these greens. Whether such extension will be required can only be determined by experience and a great deal will depend upon the demand for the stands at next Race Meeting in February. Should such extension be decided upon an agreement will have to be come to between the Jockey Club and the Golf Club, either to leave vacant the Golf Club's land, as far as the row of stands is concerned, in which case the Golf Club will be free to erect such pavilion as they may require thereon, or for the Jockey Club to erect a building on the ground, which will be a combination between a pavilion and a stand, and lease to the Golf Club the lower portion for a pavilion. It is to be hoped that it may be possible to come to a decision upon this point this Spring and I can only say that my services are at the disposal of both Clubs to bring about an agreement that will be mutually satisfactory. (Applause.)

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ests have been safeguarded for the time being and the land upon which the old Club House stood is still at their disposal for the erection of a new house.

Mr. Bentley, Mr. Kraft and now Mr. Lancaster, who is still in office, have all acted as Hon. Secretary during the period under review and the thanks of the members are due to these gentlemen for their services. I would now propose that the report and accounts as presented be passed. Mr. E. J. Grist:—I have pleasure in seconding that.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Election of Officers.

Sir William Ross Davies—I rise to propose with pleasure that Hon. Mr. D. Landale be re-elected Captain of the Club. (Hear Hear.) Mr. Landale is a good sportsman, a keen golfer and I am sure you know that he is not a mere ornamental member of the Committee but a very hard worker. I propose that with absolute unanimity we shall re-elect him as Captain of the Club. Commander C. W. Beckwith:—I have very much pleasure in seconding.

The motion was carried with acclamation.

The Chairman replied that he would do all he could in the Club's interests.

Mr. L. N. Lofts proposed the reelection of the committee: Hon. Mr. Landale, Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. E. J. Grist, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. A. Ritchie and Mr. F. H. Thomas, adding the names of Mr. E. V. D. Parr in place of Mr. W. D. Kraft resigned.

Commander Beckwith seconded and the motion was carried.

The Chairman moved that Mr. J. de B. Lancaster be re-elected Hon. Secretary, remarking that he took a great deal of interest in the work and devoted a great deal of time to it.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell seconded and the motion was carried.

Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming were re-appointed treasurers and Mr. C. Bernard Brown auditor.

Sir W. Ross Davies referred to the insufficient provision for dressing rooms at the temporary pavilion at Happy Valley, the Chairman replying that the Committee had the matter in mind and would endeavour to make improvements.

The meeting then terminated.

Those Soft-Hearted Hunks. Steel traps, equipped with springs of bonecrushing strength and jagged teeth two inches long, have been used by the Germans to catch patrols in "No Man's Land." The trap, says an American corporal, "was designed to give the victim great pain and make him call for help. This attracts his comrades, who become targets for a German machine gun fusillade, which results in the annihilation of the entire party."

Influenza in America.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Three thousand teachers and school children were dismissed from attendance here to-day for observation of preliminary symptoms of Spanish influenza. The military is continuing to spread throughout the capital. One hospital devoted to special surgical cases found that an influenza case had been taken in by mistake and as a result patients were down to-day with the disease. All other hospitals were filled and short of doctors and nurses. The Board of Health to-day ordered that street cars should be operated with all windows opened. A new inspection of lunchrooms and soda fountains was ordered. Quarantines were held with managers of motion picture theatres and other public places looking for signs of influenza.

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GENERAL NEWS.

An International Golf Competition.

The Sandy Lodge Golf Club arranged to hold an Overseas International Golf Competition, under-handicap, recently. Officers of all the Imperial Dominions Overseas and United States Forces and officers from the Overseas Dominions were invited by the club to take part.

Remarkable Boy Burglars.

A remarkable series of larcenies was proved at Mallock, England, Police Court recently, against 13 schoolboys, aged 13 to 16. From the Cavendish High School seven telephone apparatus and electric fittings had been stolen. The trustees of the school stated that a window had been removed during the closing of the school, and access obtained to the laboratory. A youth aged 15 admitted buying from a defendant some of the goods he knew to be stolen. He resold them at 500 per cent profit. The Bench bound the boys over for 12 months. Three of them were also fined 40s. each for stealing motor car accumulators from the Crown Hotel.

Soldiers' Inventions.

The home Army Orders have notified that in order that all facilities may be given officers and soldiers to develop ideas for the improvement of service equipment, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, British Armies in France, and General Officers Commanding-in-Chief other Expeditionary Forces, may issue routine orders authorizing trials of inventions submitted. Peking Y.M.C.A. Anniversary.

On the 29th ult., Peking Y.M.C.A. held its fourth anniversary with great eclat. The Governor's brass band was in attendance, and it was a pleasure to notice the improvement in its work since the last time one had to endure it. Many of the leading citizens and officials were in attendance including the Governor's representative and the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. R. F. Borst Smith, and his Chinese associates are to be highly congratulated on the progress attained. The Association has 400 members and carries a yearly budget of some \$2,900, all of course, raised locally.

Paris Children's Holiday.

Five and twenty little French children from Paris and its environs arrived at Waterloo recently for a round of London sight-seeing before leaving for the country homes where five and twenty English children have invited them to spend a holiday. The day's arrangements included a drive round London, an entertainment at Maskelyne's Theatre of Mysteries, and tea at Solihull. The boat train was met by Mrs. Harold Baring, chairman of the Ladies' Committee, formed to supervise the welfare of the children during their stay in this country, the Baroness d'Erlanger, and Lady Evelyn Farquhar. Some of the children belong to families that have suffered severely from air raids and the bombardment of Paris by "Big Bertha."

A Hun to Remember.

Rebais is a fresh name that might be added to the black list of Germans whose brutality during the war should be brought up against them later. For years the Hun systematically held the little village of Ecourt in brutal bondage. Although peopled by 300 souls only, these have not only been molested in vexatious fines, amounting to £16,000, but were, upon the least pretext, robbed, beaten, and set to impossible labour. Even simple soldiers of the Kaiser were given the right to flog any one of those fifteen score of martyrs who dared to expostulate. Commandant Rebais's reckoning will be particularly heavy. Un- fortunately, upon one occasion, this monster fled with 200 (all he could master by force) of those unfortunate French slaves. The forty-three remaining escaped the same fate by hiding away in cellars, where they were eventually found and liberated by advancing Allied armies.

GENERAL NEWS.

Judge Rentoul's Protest.

Judge Rentoul, K.C., made a long personal statement in the City of London Court recently with reference to his association with the Corporation of London as one of the Judges of the Court. His appointment, he said, was made under Royal Warrant, and the Corporation had no authority to talk about reducing his salary, as at a recent meeting of the Court of Common Council. The Corporation had no power whatever over him; to attempt interference with his acts of discretion was very improper. The terms of his appointment were subject to the supervision of the Lord Chancellor only. He wanted the Court to be taken away from the City absolutely; in his opinion it was undesirable for a considerable number of the members of the Law and City Courts Committee to consist of men who practiced in those Courts, however high-minded they were.

A German Scout Biplane.

A German Pfalz single-seater biplane is described in a report prepared by the Technical Department, Aircraft Production, Ministry of Munitions, as representing a serious attempt to produce a scout machine with good performance. The construction is light and the design clean, and care has been taken to keep the fuselage of very good stream-line shape. The machine was found to climb to 10,000 ft. in 17½ min., and to 15,000 ft. in 20 sec., the respective rates of climb being 360 ft. and 110 ft. per minute. The speed at 10,000 ft. was 102½ miles an hour, and at 15,000 ft. 91½ miles. The machine is reported to be stable laterally, but unstable directionally and longitudinally. It answers well to all the controls, but tends to turn to the left in flight. It is not tiring to fly, and is normally easy to land. The most novel feature is the fuselage, which is simply a light wooden framework, without any bracing, covered with two skins of three-ply wood arranged specially in different directions. The undercarriage is constructed of stream-lined steel tube, and the shock-absorbers are of rubber, which is somewhat unusual in German aeroplanes at present. The wings and wing bracing are a copy of Nieuport practice. The engine is a 161 h.p. Mercedes.

St. Lawrence Power Plant.

Mr. Meighen, Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Sifton, Minister of Customs, have gone to Washington to negotiate with the American Government on the question of the development upon fair and reasonable terms of the power plant at Longsault Rapids on the St. Lawrence River. The Aluminium Company of America, and supported by the American authorities, applied to the International Waterways Commission for permission to build a dam to develop the additional power which is now necessary to increase the production of aluminium. The Canadian Government did not wish to prevent any plans for increasing necessary war products, but objected to a private company securing power rights on the St. Lawrence, and also claimed that under the Ashburton Treaty the Commission has no jurisdiction. The Canadian Ministers propose to Washington that a power plant should be built by the two countries and that the work should be undertaken as a war measure.

Artificial Limbs for Soldiers.

A new centre for fitting soldiers with artificial legs and feet was opened at Birmingham recently. One hundred beds are provided, and the patients will be taught how to use their limbs. Leg and foot cases only will be treated at this new home at Uffculme, given by Mr. and Mrs. Burrow Oadbury.

Chinese Victory Celebrations.

It is reported that besides celebrating the victory of the Allied arms by national holidays, the Chinese Government will issue a set of new stamps and coins to commemorate the historic event.

Trade Unions Huge Funds.

One hundred and forty-one societies are now affiliated to the General Federation of Trade Unions at home, the net membership is 880,812, and the funds are worth approximately a quarter of a million sterling.

NOTICES.

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MOUTRIE'S



GERMANY AND BOER WAR.

An Interesting Glance Back.

CAN GERMANY PAY?

Some Interesting Figures.

It is frequently asserted that Germany will be ruined if finally defeated, and that in no circumstances can she pay an adequate war indemnity. This argument is demolished in an exceedingly able article by "Politician" entitled "Germany's Natural Wealth," which appeared in a recent issue of the *Fortnightly Review*. His statements—all founded on expert and trustworthy sources of information—may be summarised as follows.

Germany possesses:
423,356,000,000 tons of coal at 10s. per ton... £211,878,000,000
4,000,000,000 tons of iron ore at 5s. per ton... 1,000,000,000
50,000,000,000 tons of potash at 10s. per ton... 25,000,000,000

Total... £237,000,000,000

We live in an age of iron. While coal is the principal source of power industrially applied, iron is the most important ingredient of industrial manufacture and of transport. Germany is exceedingly rich both in coal and in iron ore; but it is important to note that the Lorraine-Luxemburg ores are more easily accessible and more valuable than the other German ores, the Lorraine ore fields have become the principal source of Germany's domestic ore supply. At 5s. per ton the Lorraine-Luxemburg ore alone would be worth £750,000,000.

If Germany should be deprived of the Lorraine-Luxemburg ore it would have a disastrous effect on the great German iron industry and the numerous industries dependent on it—a fact which the Allied diplomats and peoples will probably not overlook.

Disinterested Bravery.

At Edmonton recently the Coroner presented a vellum certificate of the Royal Humane Society to Miss Lily Rose Page, who dived into the River Lea at Edmonton and attempted to rescue a soldier named Bidmes. Owing to the thickness of the weeds she was unable to get him to the bank and was herself dragged under water. Afterwards she walked away without giving any information about herself.

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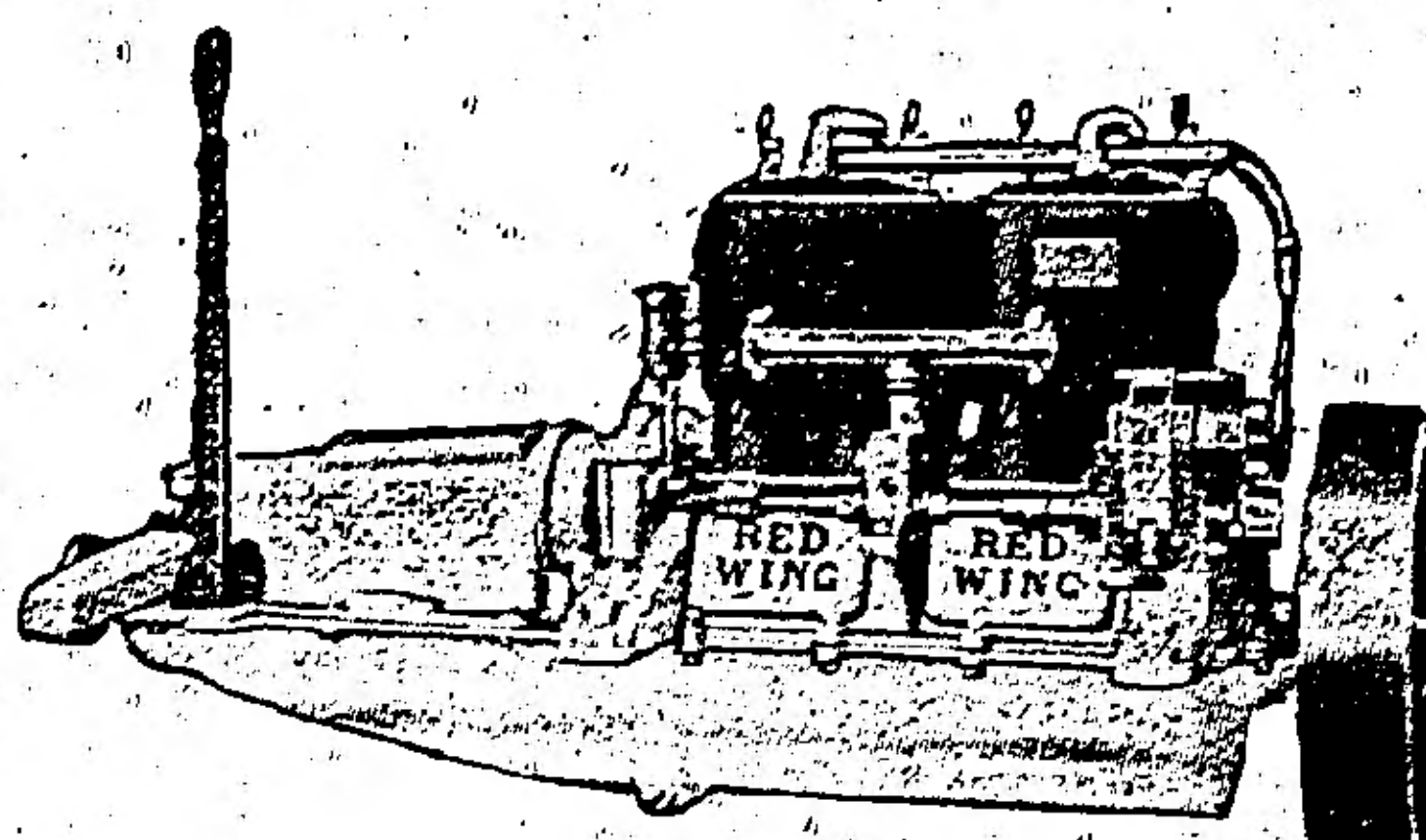
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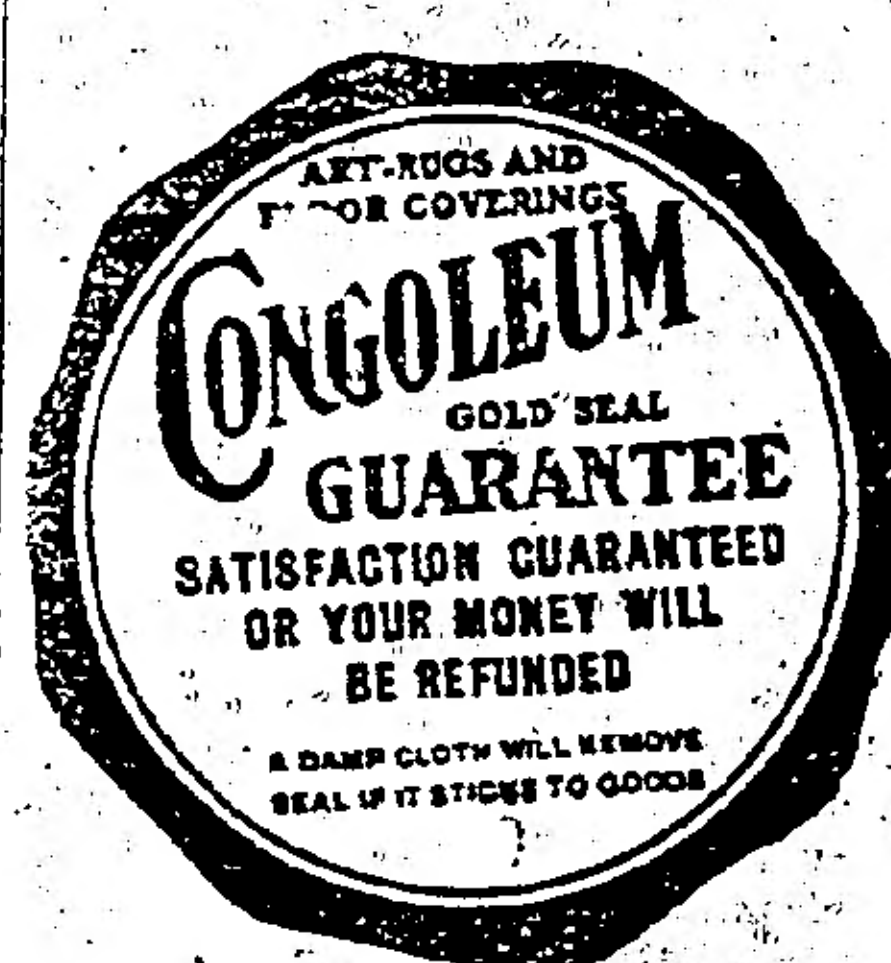
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Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

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BY kind permission of the Military Authorities a dance will be held on SATURDAY the 7th instant at 8.30 p.m. in the Cabaret Dance Hall, Murray Parade Ground. Tickets of admission, including light refreshment, at \$2.00 per head, will be obtainable at the entrance. The officials connected with Heather Day and the Fair request all ladies who assisted in these functions to attend as their guests.

Any surplus funds after expenses are paid will go to St. Andrew's War Charities. Late trains and ferries will be arranged.

There will be no auctions, rallies or other organisations. The refreshments will be supplied by the Hongkong Hotel.

P. TOD, Hon. Secretary.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$30 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1918.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON JAPAN.

If there is one country more than another which has benefited financially and industrially through the situation and conditions created by the war, that country is assuredly Japan. The reasons therefor are well known to all—how, largely by reason of her geographical position, she was not drawn into very active participation in the struggle and thus was able to devote far more attention to trade and commerce, and all that that terms covers, than were any other of the belligerents or even neutrals. The enhanced rates of freight also gave a great opportunity to Japanese shipping, with the result that existing companies were able to make huge profits while new concerns sprang up with mushroom-like rapidity and were able to share some of the rich plums that were going. So has it been in Japan's industrial life; never before have there been such opportunities, and never before has so much money been made by new and old companies alike. Incidentally, these developments occurred at a time when Japan was in none too happy a situation, consequent on the economic depression which set in after the Russo-Japanese War, and they have greatly strengthened the country's financial position.

In the latest Financial and Economic Annual of Japan there are some most interesting and illuminating comments on the effect of the war upon the economic markets of the nation, and some of these are at the moment well worthy of notice. So far as foreign trade is concerned—and this is where Japan has had her biggest opportunities during the past four years—we see that from the commencement of the war up to the end of 1917 exports totalled no less a sum than \$389,919,789 against imports amounting to \$268,667,418, thus leaving a balance of well over \$120,000,000 in favour of exports. What these figures mean we may well judge by taking the period prior to 1913, when the total volume of trade rarely reached the level of \$72,000, while as to the balance of trade it was only once that the Customs returns recorded an excess of exports over imports during ten years, the balance being the other way for the other nine years. We cannot go in detail into the development of domestic industries during the war period, but it is estimated that the total investments in the creation of the new and the expansion of old undertakings reached something like \$225,340,572—a figure which speaks for itself.

A point of deep interest—and one which we have not seen greatly emphasised—is that in this time of her prosperity Japan has rendered a deal of financial support to the Allies, either by subscribing to loans issued by them or purchasing their bonds. We read that the total amount invested in such securities up to the end of last year reached well over \$118,000,000, consisting of over \$54,000,000 in British Government bonds; over \$28,000,000 in Russian bonds; over \$15,000,000 in French bonds; to which is to be added a sum of over \$22,000,000 representing Japanese foreign loan bonds and company debentures redeemed in foreign markets. Thus practically the whole of Japan's favourable trade balance has been devoted to financial aid to the Allies. We have not to forget in this connection, of course, that Japan stands very materially to benefit by investments in such gilt edged securities, while in addition she has to the good the many enterprises which the war has opened up and is not faced with the task, as the other Allies are, of making good heavy losses which the war has occasioned. Japan can assuredly feel well satisfied at what the war has done for her. It has removed the pre-war financial stringency and opened the way to undreamt-of expansion in the future. And there are facts which other nations will be well advised to take note of in view of the keen commercial competition which lies ahead.

The Chinese "Boy."

Scratch a Hun and you get a bratish beast; scratch a Chinese "boy" and you find an impatient and ungrateful. There is an exception to every rule, but it is debatable whether in the case of the Chinese "boy" there is a character study. He not only "gates" you in the daily marketings, but when you go to his he uses your soap, razor, tooth powder and tooth brush. This depraved creature will stoop to anything, and assumes that what is his master's is his. There is a limit to the tolerance of a foreign master, and when it comes to your boy sleeping on your bed when you are absent from home, it is the last straw that would break any camel's back. We do not for a moment suggest that all Chinese "boys" indulge in this pastime, but a recent case came to our notice and we dare say many more are occurring unrecognised.

A Glaring Instance.

A gentleman bachelor had left, as usual, his room at 9 p.m. and paid a surprise visit at 10 p.m. When peering through a hole in the door he could see the length of a man stretched out on the bed. Looking more keenly, he recognised it was his "boy," who appeared to have regained Paradise on his master's bed. The following conversation between master and servant then took place, after repeated knocks of the former had roused the "boy" from his slumber.—Master:—"What you do on my bed?" Servant (grinning):—"My ha! little sleep. All same last night no can catch sleep. Plenty thing have bit me. Suppose master excuse." At this stage the master bellowed, and the "boy" assumed a new attitude:—"Master make too much bobby. If no wanchee my can catch plenty piggin top side Peak. My can get \$20 one moon. Missial have pay one big bed and plenty show; my brother have work top side Peak. Missial have pay one moon and one bed. Suppose you no wanchee me, makee!" There we have the modern "boy." Can it be wondered at that housekeeping in such circumstances has become one of the most interesting experiences imaginable?

A Social Problem.

Straws in the Police Courts show which way the wind is blowing. One sinister straw shows that it is at present blowing towards the harbouring of Chinese married women. There have been numerous cases before the magistrates of late where Chinese have been charged with this offence. We have been educated to look upon the law as a "bass," but Chinese law or custom appears to be certainly a bigger "haa." It takes two to make a quarrel and two to bring about the harbouring, but that is not the Chinese view. The women is the innocent creature, whereas only the man must be prosecuted for harbouring. If there is a breach of the peace both parties are prosecuted, but not in cases of the character we are discussing. This is inconsistent. At any rate it strikes us, if the numerous cases that come up for trial are a criterion, the tendency is becoming common, with the consequent result that dirty linen is constantly being washed in the Police Courts. We know that during the last two years there has been a great flow of Chinese from the surrounding districts into Hongkong owing to the troubled state of the country. Whether the proportion of male immigrants has been in excess of the female we do not know. But the question most have interested. Paritans. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs should be able to tell us whether the Chinese male population is in excess of the female. We must not forget the tendency of Chinese to maintain a large establishment of wives. Could this account for any supposed shrinkage in supply?

Death of Captain Alan Wilson.

Penang, Nov. 22.—The death occurred of Captain Alan Wilson of heart trouble in hospital to-day. He had a long and notable Volunteer record and was formerly adjutant P.V. and Secretary of Penang Town Club till recently. The military funeral was largely attended.

DAY BY DAY.

WORDS ARE MEN'S DAUGHTERS, BUT GOD'S SONS ARE THINGS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 59th birthday of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4. 3/10d.

Health Return.
During yesterday one non-fatal case of spotted fever (a Chinese) was reported.

Canton Poultry Show.
The date of the Canton Poultry Show has been altered to January 4, 1919.

Obstructing Roadway with Putrid Fish.

Obstructing the roadway with putrid fish is annoying to pedestrians, and a Chinese, who was prosecuted for it, had to go to the expense of engaging Mr. P. W. Goldring, who to-day asked for a remand. Bail was fixed at \$25.

Our Fashion Feature.

To-day we are introducing, for the benefit of our lady readers, a new feature in the form of a special fashion article, comprising besides an illustration, notes specially written for the Telegraph by "Sacha." This feature will appear every Wednesday, and we feel sure that it will become extremely popular with those who follow the vagaries of fashion. Next week there will be special notes by "Sacha" on how to distinguish fashions—a subject of decided interest in the present season.

"Very Busy Indeed."

A hawk's friends can be just as busy as any taipan in our big mercantile offices. We did not imagine so until this morning when a hawk of haberdashery enlightened Mr. Melbourne at the Magistracy. This scion of the hawkers' race was prosecuted for crying his wares in a prohibited area. His defence was he had only gone into the kitchen of a lady who owed him money when the Police pounced upon him. Asked whether he had any witnesses to discredit the Police statement, the hawk said: "I have but they are very busy." "Very busy, indeed," retorted Mr. Melbourne, and fined him \$2.

The Petty Thief.

The petty thief is not as big a menace to ordered society as an armed burglar. Therefore, the law treats him gently. One Chinese got six weeks' hard labour to-day for the larceny of iron pipes on board s.s. Columbia. An engineer on board this steamer said that when he happened to go to the spare store room, where various kinds of pipes were stored, he saw the defendant and no sooner did the latter get a glimpse of the engineer than he took to his heels, and scooted to the deck. Defendant's explanation was that he went to the store room to look for his tobacco box which he had lost, and just then he was arrested. The engineer said the pipe was found in his possession and he had no business to be in the store room.

"Taking It by Mistake."

If a dance a gentleman carries another gen's cloak home by mistake, we can believe the explanation, but when a Chinese in reply to a charge for the larceny of 80 atties of wood, gives the plea that he carried it by mistake—well, that is best solved by the trying Magistrate. Mr. Melbourne found this plea too big to swallow to-day and he thanked the defendant for the excuse, preferred but gave him seven days' hard labour. "What is your address?" asked the Magistrate, and everybody hurriedly came to the conclusion that the defendant was to get a job. "42 First Street," blurted out the defendant. "But that is my former address," he qualified his reply with, Inspector Macdonald:—"I rather think he sleeps in the street." He gives his age as 30. He should be doing something," said the Magistrate. The Inspector clinched it. He is an able bodied man. The Magistrate:—"He looks it. Therefore I give him 7 days." Quite an edifying Police Court drawing-room conversation.

MODERN MODES.



Simple and Useful Dresses for Morning and Afternoon Wear.

NOTES ON NEW MODELS BY "SACHA."

In the Autumn dresses the great vogue is for simple effects in neat draped styles. An excellent model of this description is shown by the Glycerie Lafayette. The dress is made of heavy black fibre silk jersey and is cut in one piece. The back is bloused and the front is draped snugly to the figure from the waist to below the hips. The opening is at the side and extends throughout the length of the model, being outlined with beaver fur.

Another distinctive feature of the new dresses is found in the full length side openings of the long tunic blouses which cover the knee.

The high collar has now a fairly assured position, though the décolleté neck is still used to some extent. In blouses, both for dress and service wear, the tunic still holds its own. For dress the tunic blouse is ordinarily of knee length or longer and shows irregular line of the lower edge, the tunic at front reaching to the knee, while at back it extends to within two or three inches of the hem of the skirt.

The use of plush and of angora jersey on velvet is much in evidence. Braids are also strongly represented and wool combed broideries on chiffon, on fibre silk and jersey and on satin are in great demand.

The general line of two-piece suits thus far show long jackets self trimmed or trimmed with fur with plain point short skirts.

In coats there is little new, one of the most popular being the loose belted model with bodice section extending to the hips, lunched by Charair.

The newest features of the latest coats is that they are cut in one part from the shoulder to the lower edge.

Voluminous, dusty, bolivies, allverious and suede cloth. These are the materials which fashion

has chosen for its artistic, becoming autumn suits.

Tailored suits have straight lines, emphasising narrow shoulders, and tight sleeves with the straight narrow skirt. Others have belted, semi-belted, medium length and slightly longer coats. Some of them have patch pockets fur trimmed, while others are trimmed with braid and buttons.

Sleeves are sometimes buttoned similar to the elbow, sometimes deeply cuffed with fur. An especially good looking model, of dark brown velvet, has a semi-fitting coat with sleeves and pointed cuffs, and the narrow shoulders covered with a large beaver collar; the coat buttoned at the side underneath the left arm, with a flare from the waist to the knee. This coat has an embroidered design on the right side, balanced by the single embroidered pocket on the left. The skirt is plain and narrow.

Another suit of taupe silver tones—featured the snug high waist line with a slight flare to the medium length skirt; very tight sleeves and narrow shoulders; the coat fastens with two buttons in front.

Distinctive coats of bolivie, silver tones and velvet cloth out very loose with inviting collars and cuffs of beaver, racoon and seal—some have wide bands of the same fur at the bottom. All are out-fall and gathered at the waistline with a belt.

One charming belted coat of blue bolivie had a large fur collar of racoon and set in pocket.

The new slender skirt, with wide panels and tunic of irregular lines, trimmed with silk fringe and silk braid, are especially featured.

Sports skirts of plaid and striped materials are very good for Autumn and Winter wear. The skirts this season are a trifle longer than they have been.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A good story is told by an American officer who was formerly a school teacher. In reply to a question as to the world's richest men, a little girl of Scotch extraction arose with the reply: "Harry Linder and Sir James Barrie." "Surely," said the teacher, "such men, for instance, as Rockefeller and Vanderbilt have more wealth than the men you name?" "Aye, they did have," replied the little girl, "but they've spent some of theirs!"

The most remarkable canal in the world is the one between Worsley and St. Helens, in the North of England. It is sixteen miles long and under ground from end to end. In Lancashire the coal mines are very extensive, half the county being under-mined. Many years ago the managers of the Duke of Bridgewater's estates thought they could save money by transporting the coal underground instead of on the surface; therefore, the canal was constructed and the mines connected and drained at the same time. Ordinary canal boats are used, the power being furnished by men. The tunnel arch over the canal is provided with cross pieces and the men who do the work of propulsion lie on their backs on the loads of coal, and push with their feet against the cross bars of the roof.

It is quite a usual thing to find beautiful little Georgian vases among the broken silver sent to the Red Cross Gold and Silver Fund to be melted. Everything undergoes such a thorough examination that nothing which would realise more money if sold as an article finds its way into the melting pot. A battered and shabby-looking little box bearing a Tudor rose on the lid came in a parcel of worn thimbles and silver and on examination it was found to date back to Charles II. It was sold for \$20.

A correspondent writes to a Home paper:—"I do not suppose that it is generally known what Bobbie Burns thought of the Hun. In a letter which he wrote to the Rev. Dr. McGill, of Ayr, he says:—"Ignorance, superstition, bigotry, malevolence, self-conceit, envy, all are strongly bound in a massive frame of brass-impudence. Good God, to such a shield, honour is the peck of a sparrow, and satire the popgun of a schoolboy. Creation disgracing scolarate, God even only mend, and the devil can only punish. Oh! for a poisonous tornado, winged from the torrid zone of Tartarus, to sweep the spreading crop of their villainous conceivance to the lowest hell."

A curious anecdote was made by an officer stationed at Berwick depot while walking near the sea. His struck a hard object lying on the grass—an oblong metal plate inscribed in German. "We, William, by the grace of God, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, grant this recognition to the first officer of the English steamer Enochow, David Sutherland, for his self-sacrificing attempt at rescue at the wreck of the German steamer Lydia." The inscription is undated.

I have never been able quite to analyse the sensations one has in a church which is always open for prayer, says a contributor to a home paper. Is it imagination or is there something, a sense of quiet which is not silence, of remoteness which is yet not solitude? Most people know the sensation of being lonely among crowds. Perhaps the feeling I mean may be defined as the exact opposite of that sensation and is one of being in company when by oneself.

Hedingham Castle, a well-known ruin, the remains of an old Norman fortress, standing on a lofty eminence in North Essex, was destroyed by fire recently. The interior, which contained many ancient relics, was entirely gutted, and only a wall remains.

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EUROPEAN VAGRANTS
IN HONGKONG.

Deserters from a Belgian Ship

Two Norwegians (J. Mergineon and Bayecoon, both 23 years of age) two Austrians (John Morgan and W. Van Asohe, 10 and 17 years old respectively) a Belgian (A. Sender, aged 18) and an American (W. Ratheford, 18 years old)—all deserters from the Belgian sailing ship "L'Avenir"—figured this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, charged with being vagrants.

The Police were instructed by the Harbour Master to search for the deserters and the Police succeeded in locating four of them, but when they were taken to the Harbour Master's office it was discovered that the vessel had left. The defendants were housed at the Central Police Station and on Thursday last were taken before the French Consul, who in also acting as well for Belgium. The Consul refused to have anything to do with them. They were again sent to the Harbour Master, who asked the Police to detain the men till such time as he was able to get into communication with the Consul, and enquire whether or not they should be charged with desertion. The Consul again refused to have anything to do with the matter and the Police detained the defendants till Saturday.

Such were the facts outlined to the Court this morning by Inspector Kent.

S.S. VENEZUELA.

Vessel Released for Service.

The local office of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of cable advice that the S.S. Venezuela sailed from San Francisco on November 23rd for Vladivostok, via Honolulu and Yokohama.

On completion of the discharge of this vessel at Vladivostok she will be delivered to the Company at Manila, proceeding thence on her regular itinerary with the exception of Japanese ports, which will probably be omitted on her return trip to S. Francisco.

The Magistrate:—Are there no ships agents here?

Inspector Kent:—None at all. Yesterday I communicated with the Harbour Master for the third time, and he then informed me that the French Consul had wired to Peking on the matter and was awaiting instructions. No reply has been received as yet. I thought the best thing would be to charge them with being vagrants and to communicate with the Government as to what should be done with them. They have got no money of their own. It cost the Police \$9.60 a day to feed them.

The defendants admitted they were deserters and said they were stranded in Hongkong. His Worship ordered them to be sent to the House of Detention.

THE STRIFE IN CHINA.

Representations by Foreign
Consuls in Canton.

The consular representatives of five Governments, Dr. J. W. Jamieson, O.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General; Monsieur J. Beauvais, Consul-General for France; Comm. Z. Volpicelli, Consul-General for Italy; K. Ohta, H.I.J.M. Consul-General; and Albert W. Pontius, American Consul-General, called at the headquarters of the Military Government at Canton last Monday afternoon, December 2, and, on behalf of their respective governments, acting in concert, presented a Memorandum to the Administrative Council of the Military Government. Dr. Jamieson, as Senior Consul, read the Memorandum. Dr. Wu Tingfang, Administrative Director and Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Military Government, made a reply. The Memorandum and the reply is as follows, says the Canton Times:—

The Memorandum.

It is with grave concern that the Governments of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States of America have witnessed the continued civil strife which during the past two years has divided this country. This unhappy division has proved no less harmful to foreign interests than disastrous to the welfare of China itself. The consequent unrest has been an encouragement to the enemy and during the supreme crisis of the war has hampered the effective co-operation of China with the allies; and now that the crisis is past and the nations look forward to the hope of effecting some organization of the world for the realization of peace and justice among all people, the division still prevailing in China makes their task more difficult.

The associated Governments of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States have observed with hopeful sympathy the steps already taken by the President of the Republic with a view to the settlement of civil strife and have the happiness to believe that the attitude of the Southern leaders indicated no less a desire on their part to arrive at an amicable adjustment of differences.

These Governments have therefore taken the occasion to express the sympathy and hopefulness with which they regard these indications of a desire on the part of both the Peking Government and the leaders of the Southern party to set aside all considerations of merely personal sentiment and of legal technicality and while carefully refraining from taking any steps which might be an obstacle to peace, to seek without delay by frank conference, some means of attaining a reconciliation upon a basis of law and of devotion to the interests of the Chinese nation such as is necessary to assure to China peace and unity within its borders.

In taking occasion to express their earnest sympathy with the efforts of both sides to achieve a solution of difficulties that have hitherto divided their country, the Governments of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States desire to make clear that in so doing they have in contemplation no ulterior plan of intervention and no desire to control or influence particular terms of adjustment which must remain for Chinese themselves to arrange. They desire only to lead what encouragement they can to aspirations and efforts of both parties for a reconciliation and a reunion which will enable the Chinese nation to bear the more worthily its own traditions its part in reconstruction which nations of the world are now hoping to attain.

The Reply.

The Military Government sincerely deprecates the existence during the past two years of the civil war in China which has been prejudicial to China's welfare as well as foreign interests and has prevented the full and effective co-operation of China with the Allies in their fight for the cause of justice and truth. The Military Government has been so much the more anxious for this co-operation on account of the identity of the principles

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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For which it is fighting and those for which the Associated Governments of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States have been fighting. The Constitutionists have fought not for personal sentiment or legal technicality but to oppose militarism and to make China safe for democracy. The dissolution without a vestige of right of Parliament, which happily is again met in regular session in Canton, the treatment of the Constitution as a mere scrap of paper, the arrogant behaviour and continual misgovernment of the Militarists have compelled the Constitutionists out of sheer necessity to resort to force for the vindication of right.

The Government observes with gratification by the Governments of the friendly Powers that the most effective manner for shortening the civil war and restoring peace in China is the stoppage of financial supplies to the Militarists. Crediting the Militarists with a desire now for peace this Government has ordered the forces at its command to cease advancing and has made an offer to the elected leader of the Militarists to open direct negotiations of peace at a suitable locality. The peace that is to be made must not be a patched up peace without adequate safeguards and leaving in existence forces which can and may at any moment again disturb the peace of the country. The Administrative Directors are in hearty agreement with the sentiment of the Associated Government of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States that the reconciliation should be on a basis of law and of devotion to the interests of the Chinese nation. The peace therefore must be a just peace and lasting peace which will enable China to set up an efficient and progressive government, to develop along lines of true republicanism and democracy, and to assume her rightful place in the council of nations.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
TUESDAY the 10th December 1918.

commencing at 5.30 p.m.
at Ah King's Slipway, Wanchai.
The Gael-class Yacht
"Beatrice"

Fitted with Cattle Motor and sails, anchor, etc., etc.

On view: Now.

Terms: As usual.

GEO. P. LAMBERT
Auctioneer

BOXING! BOXING!

CITY HALL, SATURDAY.
DECEMBER 14th, 1918.
at 9 p.m. sharp.

UNDER the auspices of the HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE and under the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency The Hon. Mr. Clau Severn, O.M.G., His Excellency Major General Ventris, G.O.C., His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, Commodore Gurner, R.N., Captain Edwards, R.N., His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, The Hon. Mr. Messer, Capt. Supt. of Police, E. D. C. Wolfe, Esq., First Police Magistrate.

SIX-ROUND WELTER-
WEIGHT CONTEST.

Private Finlay (Army).
v. Seamen Houching (Navy).

SIX-ROUND FEATHER-
WEIGHT CONTEST.

Private Windelken (Army).
v. Seaman Danvers (Navy).

SIX-ROUND MIDDLE-
WEIGHT CONTEST.

Seaman Brown (Navy).
v. Private Morrison (Army).

SIX-ROUND FEATHER-
WEIGHT CONTEST.

Gunner Sainsbury (Army).
v. Private Johnson (Army).

SPECIAL FIFTEEN ROUND
CONTEST FOR THE MIDDLE-
WEIGHT

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE
COLONY.

Leading Seaman Lucas
v. Stoker Saunders
(Navy).

EXTRA SPECIAL TWENTY-
ROUND CONTEST FOR THE
BANTAM WEIGHT CHAM-
PIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

Stoker Petty Officer Amesey (Navy).
v. Stoker Neishours (Navy).

Profits to be handed to the
widowed mother of the late
SERGEANT LINFIELD,
Naval Yard Police.

REFEREE:—H. J. GEDGE Esq.
ORGANISERS:—Staff Inspector
J. C. Wildin, Police Reserve
and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Com-
manding Hongkong Police
Reserve.

SEATS.—RINGSIDE, \$5; STALLS,
First five rows, \$3; Last
three rows, \$2; Dress Circle,
First two rows, \$2; Last
four rows \$1; Box \$1.

NO SEATS AT HALF-PRICE.
All seats reserved except those
at \$1.

The Band of the Police Reserve
will play.

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WE have this day been ap-
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and are prepared to accept
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Merchandise at current rates.

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NECKWEAR.

These are hand-made and of a dependable quality.
Gentlemen who prefer this kind of neckwear should
not miss this opportunity.

SEE WINDOW

NEW
DANCE RECORDS

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TWO-STEPS

WALTZES

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(IN STRICT TEMPO)

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Hongkong.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT.

Some Pending Changes.

The men whom the world (the official world included) most delights to honour are the men of ability. There has not been a super-abundance of men of that type. The tendency, as society becomes more and more complex, is to develop talkers, critics, optimists who soothe themselves with hopeful rhetoric, pessimists who have their pleasure in predicting disaster and the helpless spectator who declares aloud that "something must be done" and waits for somebody to discover what it is that can be done. The man of ability is wanted in business life, in official life, in political life and in social life.

This week-end, we understand, will herald some important changes and promotions in the official life of Hongkong, and in all these promotions men of experience have been singled out and honoured. The Hon. Mr. McI. Messer, O.B.E., the guardian of the peace of this Colony, goes to the Treasury in place of Mr. A. M. Thomson.

We have come to look upon Mr. Messer as having been destined to be glued to the O. S. P. ship, and the announcement that we make here will, no doubt, cause some little surprise. Everybody, we feel, will regret this change, but Mr. Messer, we may state, goes to a sphere in which his mathematical talents will shine.

The Hon. Mr. Charles McIlvaine Messer, who is 44 years of age, was the 16th wrangler in the Cambridge mathematical tripos in 1896 and graduated M.A. from the Emmanuel College. He has filled numerous important posts since he entered the Civil Service. He was Police Magistrate of the New Territories, Postmaster-General, head of the Sanitary Board, acting Colonial Treasurer, Superintendent of Police.

After this intimation our readers will naturally be interested to know who will step into Mr. Messer's shoes. It is Mr. E.D.C. Wolfe. Mr. Wolfe, as well, has had an excellent Colonial career. As the first Magistrate of this place he showed a considerable grasp of the Chinese mentality and his judgment was invariably sound. He came from the Federated Malay States in 1901. He was Registrar of the Land Office, New Territories, acting Assistant Registrar General and Deputy Registrar of Marriages, acting Assistant Superintendent of Police and Police Magistrate, New Territories; head of the Sanitary Board, Postmaster-General, Postal Censor, acting Colonial Treasurer, etc. It will be noticed that he has filled identical posts as Mr. Messer.

Mr. J.R. Wood, becomes First Magistrate and Mr. C.A.D. McDoune becomes Second Magistrate.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR COLDS.

A hot bath at bed-time followed by a laxative is the best treatment for a cold, and the best laxative is

PINKETTES

These dainty little sugar-coated pills dispel constipation, cure biliousness, sick headaches, torpid liver, pimples and ill-smelling breath. If you cannot obtain Pinkettes where you live send 60 cents for a trial to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seeshuen Road, Shanghai.

A FATHER AT 84.

Some Remarkable Incidents.

The following remarkable incidents of men who have become fathers at ages as great as 30 years beyond man's allotted three score years and ten are vouched for by London Tit-Bits.

A father at 84.—Such is the recent record of Mr. Jackson, a north-country farmer. Men more patriarchal still have figured in the ranks of fathers. Such a robust veteran was Sir William Nicholson of Glenberry, a grand old Scotman who lived to see an infant daughter after he had passed his 92nd birthday. Sir William then had a daughter alive of his first marriage aged 66! He married his last wife when he was 12, and had six children.

Sir Stephen Fox's last child was cradled when her father was within a few months of completing his 100th year! Sir Stephen was born in 1627, and had by his first wife a daughter who died in infancy in 1655. The child of his old age survived to the year 1823, and was thus able to say, "I had a sister who was buried 173 years ago!"

When William Prest of Ripon was laid to rest in 1739, at the age of 108, he was followed to his grave by his eldest son, a veteran of 83, and by his youngest boy, aged 16, who made his appearance when his father was within eight of his 93rd birthday, and when his eldest brother was 72.

Thomas Beatty of Drumcondra, near Dublin, celebrated his 102nd birthday on the very day on which his youngest-born entered the world and when his eldest son had already seen 73 years.

Thomas Parr made his first trip to the altar at 80 and became the father of two children, and he was so full of vigor that he made a second matrimonial venture 42 years later, when his years numbered 122!

Police Reserve Teams. In connection with the Hongkong Police Reserve teams tournament the Portuguese Company (winners) play The East on Saturday next at the Club de Recreo.

A Business Trip. Mr. A. J. Moore-Bennett arrived from Peking via Hankow to-day en route for Yunnan-fu and Saigon. His trip is in connection with the organising of new offices for the Anglo-Chinese Engineers Association in South China.

Still they Come. Still they come—not the elusive dollars for the St. Andrew's War Bond drawing, but the artful opium smugglers. Not a day goes by that some honourable participant in this profit-making business is not hauled up before the magistrates. The risk has not dampened the Chinese courage and the prospect of making a handsome windfall, if only the Scylla and Charybdis of a Revenue or Police search could be safely negotiated, has still a great attraction for many, and the fever has spread to women. One such woman adventurer has been ensnared in the clutches of the law and the excuse she gave to the magistrates is remarkable for its pith. She made a clean-breasted affair of it, pleaded guilty and said that she was in destitute circumstances—again the "hunger microbe." She came to Hongkong to seek a man who owed her money and he gave her 17 tael of opium dross—a barter that she considered fair at the time. "Where is this man?" came the quick query from the magistrate. The woman collapsed here. She could not recall the man's name or address. A fine of \$60, or one month's rest cure in the House that Jack Built, was the sentence passed.

SUMMARY COURT.

An Indigo Deal. In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the U. Tai Sing firm of Kau Fong Street, Wanchow, dealers in indigo, claimed from the Wa On Firm, of No. 5 Queen's Street, Hongkong, also dealers in indigo, the sum of \$1,323.81 for indigo sold and delivered.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs and Mr. E. L. Agassiz represented the defendants.

Mr. D'Almada said the claim was in respect of \$1,323.81 balance due for indigo sent to defendants for sale. Plaintiff waived the sum of \$323.81 and claim \$1,000 only to bring the action within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court. The defendants had obtained leave to file a counter claim, in which they denied debt, claiming \$212 as balance owing as particularised in a statement submitted.

Mr. Agassiz said he brought the counter-claim as an alternative defence.

Mr. D'Almada said plaintiffs were indigo dealers and they sent two lots of indigo to the defendants who sold them on behalf of plaintiffs. Subsequently plaintiff requested defendant to pay two sums of \$500 each to one Sing Hing and one Yik On respectively which was admitted, leaving a balance of \$1,323.81. According to their own statement defendants sent another statement to San Ki who was a salesman in the plaintiff firm and also a buyer in defendant's employ where he had been long before the plaintiff business was established. The defendants are alleging that the sale of the particular lot of indigo in question was a transaction of San Ki alone and had nothing to do with the plaintiff firm.

The case is proceeding.

German Mess Sergeant Took American Orders Behind his Bar.

With the American army on the Lorraine front.—The Germans apparently never expected to be ousted from the St. Mihiel salient. They had done much work in building shelters and beer gardens, and about the Souleuvre Farm the country had been made to look like a prosperous German neighbourhood, with resorts where towns people might spend their holidays.

Little clubhouses were built and equipped not wholly in keeping with front line operations. The dugouts and shelters of the officers were furnished almost luxuriously, some of the larger ones being fitted with bathtubs and running water and lighted by electricity. Outside of many of them were little summer houses, where the occupants were accustomed to sit and drink beer.

When the Americans advanced they captured a German mess sergeant who had been instructed to pack up and leave, but who had underestimated the speed of the American progress. He was carrying a quantity of beer and cheese, and when he saw the Americans approaching, he did not run, but busied himself like a bartender, and received them standing behind a table on which the beer and cheese were ready for consumption.

German and Austrian prisoners displayed great interest when they learned of the Austrian peace suggestion. They made no effort to conceal their discouragement when, assured by the American soldiers that peace was a long way off, unless Germany was willing to admit that she was beaten.

Stories told by the prisoners nearly all indicate a lack of harmony between the Austrians and Germans and reflect the lowered morale of the Central Powers. The prisoners' conversation shows that they realise the hopelessness of success and their belief that they are fighting for some object which to them is apparently not clear.

Individually, the captured men are in good condition. They are well clothed, well fed, and healthy.

American Labour Delegates. The Delegates of American Federal Labour at the International Labour Conference are announced as follows:—Mr. S. Gompertz, President; Mr. William Green, Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. John R. McAlpine, and Mr. James Danan.

Much Trouble. "Do they give the Police much trouble?" was the query addressed by Mr. Melbourne frequently this morning. And in almost every case the Inspectors and Sergeants said:—"O enormous!" We could hardly expect any other answer from them. If the Police belittle the trouble they get, the Force would have to be disbanded and Hongkong become an excellent Utopia. Good advice to the Force: When put this question again spin out a terrible jeremiad and don't cease fire until asked to. While on this subject we may mention another incident. "Do they give the Police much trouble?" was the question again put to a Sergeant by Mr. Melbourne in a case where two men were charged with fighting and this was the splendid reply:—"I do not know what consequences would have been. The men would have been stabbed and there would have been terrible bloodshed—if the police had not been near the spot." Other Sergeants should take a leaf from this officer's book.

Women Taking Men's Places. It was James M. Barrie, or some such gentle word carpenter, who in "The Inconsiderate Waiter," gave to the world one of the most charming of character etchings. "The Inconsiderate Waiter" was fiction. There may have been a thread of fact about which Barrie wove the fabric of his dainty yarn, but it couldn't have been more than a thread. The title was proof enough. All waiters, or nearly all, are inconsiderate. And all good waiters die young or achieve fortune. We could name a dozen New York millionaires who were knights of the napkin.

When we think of waiters or speak of waiters we mean masculine waiters, for perhaps 90 or 95 per cent. of the waiters in America have been men. There is a change impending; a woman is going to oust man from this proud position. Women have waiter jobs in minor establishments, but now they are to have entrance into the most select.

The Blackstone in Chicago leads the way. There are few hotels in America that rank higher than the Blackstone. Tracy Drake, who conducts the Blackstone, has installed girl waiters in the Marble Room of his caravansary. The girls are dressed in white, have blue bows in their caps and wear the insignia of the Food Administration.

Most men are poor waiters. Girls should make the best of waiters.

Raffle Result. The "Heather Day" raffle for the croquet bedspread, presented by a Portuguese lady, has been won by ticket No. 43.

SERVED BEER AND CHEESE TO CAPTORS.

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Free Trade Impregnable. I have discussed this matter with several eminent men, and in no case have I found a serious divergence of opinion. First of all, everyone is agreed that Free Trade, as an economic principle, is impregnable. I believe that no responsible statesman who before the war was a Tariff Reformer now advocates a tax of any kind on food and faced with the tremendous problem of finding work for all our people when the artificial demands of war suddenly collapse, what economic policy are we to pursue, a policy which will not only provide work for British democracy, but work so profitable that we may pay our debts and lay the foundations of a far juster social order?

But Free Trade, in a political sense, is being summoned to prove its value. So far as it stands as a synonym for laissez faire, it is open to criticism. Indeed, I find no one of any note who defends it in this particular. The Professor, however, is prepared to justify the principle of laissez faire as the most workable policy of this article, for normal times. But these times are not normal, nor are normal times likely to recur for some years after the war. The Professor's advocacy of State control is all the more significant because of his forthright and affectionate devotion to laissez faire.

It is always desirable," he says, "to leave things to take their own course; but it is not always possible. Under ideal conditions there is a natural tendency for things to take the right course. Nature has an excellent way of managing her affairs. But ideal conditions are hard to come by. If men were angels, laissez faire would be the best policy; but men are not angels, therefore the policeman. The freest people have the best police."

He points out that with ample production the laws of supply and demand may be safely left to regulate prices; but without ample supplies nothing could be more disastrous than the unchecked working of those laws. "Suppose the price of sugar had been left to the demands of the public, what would have been the price to-day? Probably at least 5s. a pound; and even that price would not have stopped the comfortable classes from buying it; but what about the working man?"

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GET-READY PAPERS.

Professor of Economics on the New Protection.

No one is so foolish as to think that social reform can be had without paying for it; but a considerable number of social reformers appear to believe that society can undergo a radical reconstruction without a basis of great industrial prosperity.

It is important, then, that democracy should cultivate some clear thinking on this matter, and should argue itself into the only logical conclusion which can serve its purpose, namely, that the paramount question for the State after the war will be the question of trade and industry. Are we to ensure employment by means of a tariff barrier, or to ensure a supply of raw materials by the magnet of Free Trade? Nothing it is felt, must be done to hinder the coming of raw materials to this country. Only the most blind and foolish person would suggest that a protective tariff could serve our trade interests in a time of universal dearth. We do not want to keep things out of the country; we want to attract them into our midst, and as abundantly as possible. This surely, is self-evident.

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The Professor points out that after the war Germany will have to buy cotton, wool, and other raw materials, whatever their price may be, and that unless we control these things she would be like a bull in a china shop, rushing into all the markets sending prices sky high, to the ruin of other nations. We can only escape this ruin by rationing Germany with raw materials until their supply is adequate to the world's needs. Germany must work to pay the bill which she owes to the human race. Nothing could be worse for the world than a Bolshevik and starving Germany.

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having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of cargo by
her are hereby informed that
all Goods are being landed at
their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th
December, 1918, at 5 P.M. will be
subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left
in the Godown where they
will be examined by Messrs.
Goddard & Douglas, on 6th
December 1918, at 9.30 A.M.
Claims against the steamer must
be presented within 10 days of
arrival, otherwise they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
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Hongkong, 29th November, 1918.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL	SYMBOL	MEANING
1.	(RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	(GREEN)	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	(GREEN)	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	(GREEN)	East (E.E. to E.W.)
5.	(GREEN)	West (W.W. to W.E.)
6.	(GREEN)	Gale expected to increase.
7.	(GREEN)	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand by" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signal will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signal will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. "Tiger", Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chai-tok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyndene.

The Night Signal will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. "Tiger", and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signal.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CODE will be exhibited at the following stations:—

CLAP ROCK, SAU KEI WAN, SAU KUNG, SHAN TAU KOK, TAI PO.

Notice the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouse.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The Signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals:—

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.

They are displayed at the yard arms of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given:—

(a) Position of centre: by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

(b) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time; by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

(c) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time; by 3 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 4 and 5).

(d) The middle symbol of group (4) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon or Depression is travelling (Table 6).

(e) The middle symbol of group (5) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions of a Continental Depression. In such cases no velocity is given.

(f) The lowest symbol of group (6) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

(g) The upper symbol of group (6) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

(h) The upper symbol of group (6) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

(i) The upper symbol of group (6) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Chipsine	J. M. Co.	4, Dec.
Shanghai via Ningpo	Wookong	J. M. Co.	5, Dec.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	5, Dec.
Shanghai	Kailong	B. & S.	5, Dec.
Shanghai via Swatow	Tairang	J. M. Co.	6, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	6, Dec.
Manila	Yuenwang	J. M. Co.	6, Dec.
Tsingtau & Chefoo	Kwelin	B. & S.	7, Dec.
Sandakan	Mussang	J. M. Co.	10, Dec.
Shanghai	Sinew	B. & S.	10, Dec.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Yoroppa	N. Y. K.	11, Dec.
Saipan	Nias	J. C. J. L.	12, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihoh	D. L. Co.	13, Dec.
Manila	Loonssang	J. M. Co.	13, Dec.
Straits and Calcutta	Kwaisang	J. M. Co.	4, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	amba	N. Y. K.	17, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Namaku	N. Y. K.	17, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko	N. Y. K.	22, Dec.
Macassar	Ijilung	J. C. J. L.	22, Dec.
Java	J. C. J. L.		25, Dec.
Batavia	Timanek	J. C. J. L.	4, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano	N. Y. K.	18, Jan.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

A Company's Expansion.

The North Manchuria Electric Company at Harbin is reported to be favourably developing, and the present supply of current by the Company is 3,700 k.w. a day on an average. The business of the Company has been so favourable that the profit of twenty per cent. will be cleared for the half year ended in November. But the Company will pay a dividend of only about eight per cent., and lay aside the rest of the profit for consolidating the Company's financial status.

A Good Dividend.

It was thought the Toyo Spinning Company would reduce the rate of dividend for the last term in view of the approach of peace, but the company has now decided to declare a dividend at 60 per cent., or the same as for the preceding term. It is expected that all other companies will also repeat the previous dividend except the Dai Nippon Company, into which the Amagasaki and Settsu companies have been amalgamated, which paid an exceptional dividend of 100 per cent. in celebration of the amalgamation.

Motor Propaganda.

The Motor Advertising Managers Association are doubtless fully aware of the feeling that exists in the Colonies and in neutral countries in regard to the desirability for "boosting" British cars and vehicles in the overseas markets says the *Journal of Commerce*. We are not altogether agreed with the criticism of some correspondents who seek to ridicule the methods and the matter used for advertising the British products, but we certainly are of the opinion that, with few exceptions, the home companies are allowing most favourable opportunities for the building up of goodwill to pass by. The question of publicity is very largely bound up with that of representation, and in this direction, too, we are rather inclined to believe that the American is wiser than we are in the methods adopted. Whilst we are content to tell our goods through the medium of agencies, who already represent probably two or more foreign competitors, the American, as a general rule, selects his own direct representative, and keeps him well posted with selling points and useful literature. The Press, too, and the writer had a full knowledge of what was being done, is, in normal times, a welcome caller for information, whereas experience proves that the British manufacturer excuses himself with the plea that he is either too busy to be interviewed or has nothing for publication. It is in these little matters that the Association referred to could be of infinite value to the home trade, and of no mean assistance to these newspapers who are desirous of promoting British interests.

Industry in Japan.

It seems that all industries in Japan have benefited in varying degrees from the war, and it is difficult to draw any line of demarcation between what are called war and peace industries. The greatest benefits, however, have apparently been enjoyed by chemical, iron-founding, marine insurance, and other businesses, which are generally termed war industries. On the other hand, manufacturing, spinning, sugar, electric and other businesses are regarded as peace industries. It is not believed that the termination of the war will cause any serious effect on peace industries, and indeed, it is generally expected that after the war the sugar industry will show increased prosperity. It is feared, however, that the markets for iron, steel, chemicals, medicines, dyes and some other articles will be seriously affected in view of the tremendous boom which these articles have enjoyed in Japan during the war. As to marine insurance, it is believed that it will continue prosperous as long as the activity in the shipping trade lasts.

PRUSSIA MUST PAY.

Lord Northcliffe on Ships for Victory.

Viscount Northcliffe spoke recently on the war to the officers and men of the Newfoundland Forestry Companies engaged in wood-cutting and other timber operations in Scotland.

In welcoming Lord Northcliffe to the great camp at Kenmore, Major Sullivan, in command, said he was rejoiced to see that his lordship had practically recovered from the long bronchitis trouble which had affected him during the present year. He reminded his hearers of the many speeches made by Lord Northcliffe in Newfoundland over a long series of years, predicting the present war. Lord Northcliffe and his distinguished brother, Lord Rothermere, by introducing the industry and art of paper-making into the island, had given employment to thousands of Newfoundlanders, and brought greatly increased prosperity to Britain's oldest Colony, now a Dominion.

In response to a unanimous demand for a speech on the situation of the war, Lord Northcliffe said:—Many of you have heard my war utterances of far back as the better part of a score of years. But neither you nor I could have realised that the youth of Newfoundland would one day, by some mysterious instinct, and with no selfish object, revisit the lead of their fathers, there to prepare for the crusade in France. I have often been asked by my own folk as to the origin of the Newfoundlanders. You all know the authentic story of a noble dame who, when bidding a well-known Prime Minister of Newfoundland to accept London function, added to her card of invitation the words, "Please come in native dress, if possible." (Laughter.) The Newfoundland friends round me are mostly the sons of men whose forbears came from Thomas Hardy Wessex. They sailed from Poole Harbour and from Bristol, and their descendants to-day will find their character accurately described by Mr. Hardy in his books, "The Woodlanders," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and "Under the Greenwood Tree," and the great array of works of genius in which Mr. Hardy has enshrined the people of the chief State of the ancient heptarchy.

When these men of Wessex arrived in Newfoundland they found themselves to be the contemporaries of Portuguese, Frenchmen, and Basques, who were also making their way to fish for cod. More recently came the great migration of Irish to Newfoundland, and so, interwoven in the language of the Isle, are to be found not only ancient Wessex words preserved by Hardy and by Baynes the Wessex poet, but also many Irish words. Here and there in Newfoundland may be found descendants of the original French who settled there, and also those of some of the Red Indian warriors, but on the whole the claim of Newfoundland to be the most purely British overseas community in the world is probably accurate. None of the King's far-flung island peoples rushed to his standard with greater zeal and rapidity. None have exceeded the valour of the Newfoundland troops who fought at Beaumont Hamel. None are more determined that foul Prussia shall be deposed from her position as the bully of the world.

False Optimism about U-Boats.

The position of the war to-day is on the whole satisfactory, but there are some who forget the maxim inscribed on our barometers. "Slow come, slow go." That which has been preparing for nigh on 50 years following the gradual development of Prussianism evoked by Frederick the Great is not going to collapse, as certain foolish people think "Crumble" is the better word. Prussianism is crumbling on the Western front to-day, but while the Kaiser's right hand is faltering on the West, his left hand is burbling in the East. While the arch-ventriloquist, Kaiser Karl of Austria as his vocal puppet, is striving to arrange for the

withdrawal of more divisions from Russia to face the British, French, and American divisions in France.

The question of the duration of the gradual crumbling process comes back to the question of ships. In this matter the Newfoundlanders here around me are assuredly helping to crumble Prussianism by providing timber, that otherwise would have to come from Scandinavia or across the Atlantic—to come at a risk that is, in my opinion, too lightly minimised by our officials. You who have crossed the Atlantic know that the submarine danger is by no means at an end. True, it is being checked, but the U-boats still steadily sinking valuable tonnage and valuable cargoes. All politicians would like you to believe that the submarine is finished, because they like you to hear pleasant things, and submarine news is heavily censored. From this results the general optimism which now surrounds that ugly topic. I have often thought that one of the worst evils of a censorship is that it kills, or "dopes," as you boys say, the Government as well as the people. Do not, I pray, let the false optimism about the submarine cause you to relax your efforts in getting that timber which is one of the great necessities of war. Every stick, as you call them, that is felled is one more plank in the bridge of victory. Few can desire peace more eagerly than those who face the submarine in that long journey across the Atlantic. It is this voyage which helps to give to Transatlantic troops that grim and sober look which somewhat surprises those of us who supposed that the Americans, the Canadians, and the New Zealanders would go to war whistling ragtime. Every tree that is felled by the axes wielded by woodmen trained for generations in the vast forests of Newfoundland brings those Prussian thieves nearer to the seat of judgment, nearer to the prisoners' dock where they will assuredly stand to await their sentence. Every tree you cut down brings nearer the day when the world will hold the German railways and the German mines in part payment for the illimitable and horrible destruction of the cities, villages, and churches of France and Belgium.

I have never wavered in my conviction that peace will be dictated by the Entente Allies in Berlin or thereafter, but it will not be necessary for the Allied Armies to fight their way to the Prussian capital. Remember that Germany is not a homogeneous country, but an upstart confederation of peoples who greatly dislike each other. Once the Entente Forces enter Germany, as they certainly will, the white flag already hoisted by Austria will be sent up by a score of petty Courts. Prussia, which is as much hated in Dresden and Munich as in Great Britain and her proud Dominions, will then stand almost alone. Her satellites and parasites will, like Austria, endeavour to make peace. We must stand behind our gay and gallant Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George (cheers), President Wilson (cheers), M. Clemenceau (cheers), and Signor Orlando (cheers), not forgetting that noble and pathetic pair, the King and Queen of the Belgians. (Cheers.) We must see to it that Prussia pays town for town, village for village, ship for ship, jewel for jewel, picture for picture, dollar for dollar. That is she must pay full compensation for all that she has gorged and stolen, sacked and burnt, drunken and belied with her paper victories. (A voice.)—And shivering in paper clothes? (Laughter.) Prussia will be reluctant to yield as yield she must to the will of the civilised peoples of the world, fighting for the liberties of mankind. (Cheers.)

German Prisoner's Girl Guards.
A considerable number of German prisoners of war are stationed at three camps in the Bedford district of North Nottinghamshire for work on the land. It was reported at a meeting of the Bedford War Agricultural Committee recently that, since the guards had been withdrawn, young girls had been sent to escort the prisoners to their work, but this was ordered to be discontinued immediately.

WHY WORRY?



"WHY worry? The War's over!" So it is. We have all heard that remark more than once, but there is much to "worry" about yet. We're not out of the game simply because the Huns have laid down their guns. What you gave on Heather Day and at the Fair is surely not the limit of your sacrifice. There are thousands and thousands of brave men condemned to pass the rest of their lives in misery unless we rally to the aid of the great work of healing. Thanks to the Army and Navy, we have had, and will continue to have, a very comfortable time in Hongkong. It is our duty then to "worry," in order that the maimed and sick, the human wreckage of the great war of Liberty, may be restored. Every one of us here owes a great debt to the men who fought and bled in the war—a debt which we can never repay. But we can show our appreciation by giving our last cent to the great work of mercy in which so many noble men and women are engaged at home. Money is urgently needed. Shall we grudge it now that the war is won? Never let it be said that our patriotism and honour petered out with the echo of the last shot. Don't say that you put every cent you had into Heather Day and St. Andrew's Fair. The War Bond Drawing is for the same cause, and its success must be written down in the annals of the Colony's giving as another endeavour to show tangible appreciation of the brilliant achievements, on the battlefield and on the North Sea, of the bravest boys on earth. Make the result a Victory Offering worthy of the Colony.

PERHAPS IT'S YOUR LAST CHANCE.



HE NEEDS IT ALL TO CURE HIS ILLS.

ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

On Sale, till 31st December, at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/4
30 d/s	3/4 3/16
60 d/s	3/4 5/16
4 m/s	3/4 7/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	142 1/2
T/T Japan	149 1/2
T/T India	222
Demand India	222 1/2
T/T San Francisco	79 3/4
co & New York	187 1/4
T/T Java	N. m.
T/T Manila	4 3/4
T/T Hong Kong	4 3/4
Demand Paris	4 3/4

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	3/5 1/4
4 m/s D/P	3/5 1/4
6 m/s L/C	3/5 1/4
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	3/1 3/4
30 d/s San Francisco co & New York	80 1/4
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	4 50
6 m/s France	4 55
Demand Germany	79 1/4
T/T Bombay	222
Demand Bombay	222 1/4
T/T Calcutta	222
Demand Calcutta	222 1/4
Demand Manila	160 1/4
Demand Singapore	142 1/2
On Batavia	1 1/4 % prem.
On Saigon	1 1/4 % prem.
On Bangkok	45 1/4
Sovereign	5 30 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	145 1/4
Bar Silver per oz	48 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	par.
" 10 "	\$0.50 % prem.
" 5 "	\$3.70 % prem.
Canton "	2 1/2 % dis.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Carnival in Peking.
A lantern carnival is to be held shortly and a big dinner will be given by the Peking Government to distinguish foreigners in commemoration of the complete victory of the Allies. All shops in Peking will be asked to fly flags, and pavilions will be erected to celebrate the occasion. The Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been asked to make preparations for the coming celebration. Great enthusiasm is being felt by the people of the success of the Allies. The Lost Art of Cob Making. Devon Education Committee recently decided to form classes to try to revive cob making in Devon, which several members described as a lost art. Lord Portsmouth contended that houses built of cob were cheaper, while he knew houses of this character which must be six or seven hundred years old. Cob houses, he declared, were most comfortable, places in which to live. The members said it was difficult to find workers in cob making now.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON.

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business

Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED

DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital - France 45,000,000.

Paid up 22,500,000.

(1/2 of the Capital, La France 15,000,000

subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.

General Manager A.J. Parrotte.

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Interest on Current Accounts and

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Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL

Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queens' Building

1, Charter Road. Tel 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

6.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " "
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NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 10.30

11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

6.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " "
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NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m., 10.30

11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office.

Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE

CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Free and Special.

TRUSTS, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEY, &c. Under taken and Executed.

(Rates and Particulars on Application)

22, The Arcade.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORA-

TION.

Paid-up Capital...\$11,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling

\$1,500,000 at 21-

\$-115,000,000

Silver...\$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors...\$15,000,000

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Messrs. J. R. Holt, Chairman.

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"CAPSTAN"



Sold in Packets of
10 & 20 Cigarettes & in
Tins of 50 Cigarettes.
ALSO
MAGNUMS
in Airtight Tins of 50.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with
Waglan Lighthouse is interrupted.

The parcel post service to Cuba is
suspended.

It is noted that all telegrams as to
the use of wireless telegraphy by
Merchant Vessels on the China Station have
been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria
and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

On and after May 1st, 1918, Imperial
Postal Orders will be cashed in India at
the rate of 1/8 to the rupee.

No unofficial letter addressed to
Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarah in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel
services between Egypt (or in transit
through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily
suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco
cannot be transmitted.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil
addresses in the provinces of Udine,
Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and
Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission unless posted under the
British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East
Africa and Egypt (except for members
of the Expeditionary Force), and to
Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese
East Africa, Zanzibar and Ruanda
have been suspended.

On 1st September, 1918, the rates of
postage chargeable in India on letters for
all places abroad to which the rate of 1
anna per ounce was previously applicable
was raised to 1 1/2 annas for the first ounce
and 1 anna for each additional ounce.

The postage on letters to Naval and
Military addresses was not raised.

From the 1st May, 1918 there will be
three General Deliveries daily from the
District Post Offices except on Sunday
and Holidays when there will be one
delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as
follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and
5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from
the Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st
April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will
collect a demurrage charge from the
addressee of parcels on which Customs
duties or inland taxes are imposed in
Japan, not withdrawn from the Post
Office within 20 days from the date of
the notice of their arrival to be sent to
the addressee.

Information has been received from
the Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs, India, that the undermentioned
articles are prohibited from importation
into Japan.

Quinine, quinine chloride and quinine
sulphate, except such as may be imported
with the permission of the Minister for
Home Affairs.

This prohibition is not applicable to
Taiwan and Karafuto.

The Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs, India, advises that the
Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil
Postal Agencies at Abu Dhabi, Amara,
Bagdad, Basra, Busha City, Fao, Kut,
Nasiriyah, Qalut, Salalah, Suk-ah-Sheikh
and Zibair in Mesopotamia is suspended
and that place goods, haberdashery and
similar articles, except those intended
for the personal use of the addressee and
not for sale, cannot be sent to those
offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarah
by the letter post, and that such
articles if received will not be delivered
and will be liable to confiscation.

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mail closing before 9
a.m. registration closes at 5 o'clock on
the previous evening.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai and N. China—Per SUIYANG
5th Dec., 11 a.m.
Shanghai and N. China—Per KAIFONG,
5th Dec., 2 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and N. China—Per
TAISAN, 5th Dec., 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 6th December.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S.
Africa, India via Dabul-Koel,
Fomby, Aden, Port Tewfik,
and Europe via Suez—CHUN-
SANG, 6th Dec. Reg. 9.45 a.m.
Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on
Thursday, 5th Dec., at 5 p.m.

Java via Moji—Per CHITO MARU, 6th
Dec., 1 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-
TAN, 6th Dec., 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YEUNSANG,
6th Dec., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 7th December.
Swatow & Bangkok—Per LIANGCHOW,
7th Dec., 8 a.m.

Choo-Poo—Per EWEILIN, 7th Dec.,
11 a.m.

SUNDAY, 8th December.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow via K'o-ong
For AMAKUBA MARU,
8th Dec., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 10th December.
Shanghai & North China—Per RINGAN,
10th Dec., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 13th December.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-
HONG, 13th Dec., 1 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 4d. 11h. 10m.—No returns
from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure
has increased slightly over the Philip-
pines, and decreased slightly to moder-
ately elsewhere. The anticyclone has
moved eastward, and the monsoon will be
temporarily interrupted to the north of
Foochow, but will continue to blow
freely over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 34 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st 1914 6 inches
against an average of 84.08 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Station.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
1. Hongkong to Gap Book.				N.E. winds, moderate; fine.	
2. Formosa Channel.				N. winds, fresh to moderate.	
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.				The same as No. 1.	
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.				The same as No. 1.	

China Coast Meteorological Register,
Dec. 4, a.m.

Station.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Vostock	30.14	64	90	e	4.0
Remap	30.13	57			0.6
Hakodate	30.06	61			4.6
Yokohama	30.02	73			4.6
Kobe	30.10	61			4.6
Nagasaki	30.17	55	87	n	2.0
Kyushu	30.11	65	84	e	1.0
Amoy	30.08				5.0
Swatow	30.16	60	82	ene	2.0
Labouk	30.14	64	90	e	4.0
Macao	30.13	57			0.6
Linha	30.06	61			4.6
Koshu	30.02	73			4.6
Paoan	30.10	61			4.6
Canton	30.17	55	87	n	2.0
H'kong	30.11	65	84	e	1.0
Uap Book	30.08				5.0
Wuchow	30.08	61	89	nsw	2.0
Shanghai	30.14	66	90	n	1.0
Shanghai	30.13	59	72	ne	2.0
Shanghai	30.15	60	82	n	2.0
Amoy	30.16	60	82	ene	2.0
Swatow	30.14	64	90	e	4.0
Labouk	30.13	57			0.6
Linha	30.06	61			4.6
Koshu	30.02	73			4.6
Paoan	30.10	61			4.6
Canton	30.17	55	87	n	2.0
H'kong	30.11	65	84	e	1.0
Uap Book	30.08				5.0
Wuchow	30.08	61	89	nsw	2.0
Shanghai	30.14	66	90	n	1.0
Shanghai	30.13	59	72	ne	2.0
Shanghai	30.15	60	82	n	2.0
Amoy	30.16	60	82	ene	2.0
Swatow	30.14	64	90	e	4.0
Labouk	30.13	57			0.6
Linha	30.06	61			4.6
Koshu	30.02	73			4.6
Paoan	30.10	61			4.6
Canton	30.17	55	87	n	2.0
H'kong	30.11	65	84	e	1.0
Uap Book	30.08				5.0
Wuchow	30.08	61	89	nsw	2.0
Shanghai	30.14	66	90	n	1.0
Shanghai	30.13	59	72	ne	2.0
Shanghai	30.15	60	82	n	2.0
Amoy	30.16	60	82	ene	2.0
Swatow	30.14	64	90	e	4.0
Labouk	30.13	57			0.6
Linha	30.06	61			4.6
Koshu	30.02	73			4.6
Paoan	30.10	61			4.6
Canton	30.17	55	87	n	2.0
H'kong	30.11	65	84	e	1.0
Uap Book	30.08				5.0
Wuchow	30.08	61	89	nsw	2.0

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into Japan.

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with the permission of the Minister for
Home Affairs.

This prohibition is not applicable to
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and Zibair in Mesopotamia is suspended
and that place goods, haberdashery and
similar articles, except those intended
for the personal use of the addressee and
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a.m. registration closes at 5 o'clock on
the previous evening.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	30.08	30.11	30.06
Temperature	69	65	68
Humidity	73	84	73
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	3	1	2
Weather	b	c	c
Rain	0.03	0.00	0.00
Highest open air temperature on the day	74	70	74
Lowest	52	50	54

H.K. Observatory, Dec. 4, 1918.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd Dec. to 8th Dec.

Time	High Water	Low Water
1st Dec.	11.15	11.15
2nd Dec.	11.15	11.15
3rd Dec.	11.15	11.15
4th Dec.	11.15	11.15
5th Dec.	11.15	11.15
6th Dec.	11.15	11.15
7th Dec.	11.15	11.15
8th Dec.	11.15	11.15
9th Dec.	11.15	11.15
10th Dec.	11.15	11.15
11th Dec.	11.15	11.15
12th Dec.	11.15	11.15
13th Dec.	11.15	11.15
14th Dec.	11.15	11.15
15th Dec.	11.15	11.15
16th Dec.	11.15	11.15
17th Dec.	11.15	11.15
18th Dec.	11.15	11.15
19th Dec.	11.15	11.15
20th Dec.	11.15	11.15
21st Dec.	11.15	11.15
22nd Dec.	11.15	11.15
23rd Dec.	11.15	11.15
24th Dec.	11.15	11.15
25th Dec.	11.15	11.15
26th Dec.	11.15	11.15
27th Dec.	11.15	11.15
28th Dec.	11.15	11.15
29th Dec.	11.15	11.15
30th Dec.	11.15	11.15
31st Dec.	11.15	11.15

ENTERTAINMENT.

Moving pictures for children were
inevitable from the very moment moving pic-
tures were invented; but it has been part of
the normal course of things that they should
not have been actually made until this time.
Only the very best that the world can pro-
duce is to be laid before the sincerely
critical eyes of the young.

The grave necessity that has arisen
for films entirely suited for children has
now been met. William Fox, the producer,
has taken this great, new step. The "FOX
KIDDIE FEATURES" are ready for presenta-
tion, and the first of these, "JACK AND THE
BEANSTALK," will soon be before Hongkong
cinema goers.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

December, 2nd, 3rd & 4th 1918.

9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE.

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Episodes 7 and 8

ANNALS OF THE WAR No. 50

BRITISH GAZETTE No. 481.

etc.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

AMERICA'S FIGHTERS.

Eight U. S. Divisions to Return.

General March has announced

that authority is given General

Pershing to send back all such

troops as are not needed in mak-

ing up the army of occupation.

He said that General Pershing

had indicated that the following

would not remain:—

Divisions: 31, 34, 38, 39, 76

84, 86 and 87.

Coast Artillery regiments: 48,

47, 49, 53, 75 and 76

Field Artillery regiments: 75

and 103.

In addition, General Pershing

has indicated that the following

classes of troops to be returned:

Railroad artillery, army artillery

and gas, tank, and airmen.

The Americans in France have

taken 44,000 German prisoners

and 1,000 guns, since they began

operations.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph

Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Tele-

grams are lying here:—

Kingfo Kaechain Naikai, from

Shanghai.

Cameron Netherlands Trading

Society, from Yokohama.

Yanon, from Kobe.

Wroe, from Yokohama.

K. C. Har Chinese Y. M. C. A.

from Shanghai.

Chu Lip Tong, 276, Des Voeux

Road Central, from Olongapo.

Yantai, from Shanghai.

Wyatt Passenger, Togo Maru,

c/o Nippon Yusen Kaisha, from

Shanghai.

Nishioka, Suzukishoten, from

Kobe.

Samyik, from Shanghai.

Miss Chenwong, 3rd Floor, 37

Douglas Street (2) from Shanghai.

Lisangyuen, from Shanghai.

Bowen, c/o Edward Hotel,

from Shanghai.

Tongyick, Hungfatcheong,

West Point, from Shanghai.

George Stell, Hongkong Hotel,

from New York.

Changyuan, No. 11, China

Wine Shop, from Shanghai.

Tsuehio, 60 Kaitogai Jargo,